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(71)Applicant : TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD

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TRANSPARENT GAS BARRIER FILM, PACKAGING MATERIAL USING THE FILM, AND PACKAGE USING
E PACKAGING MATERIAL

Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a silicon oxide compd. mainly having barrier properties to oxygen or steam and having sufficient flexibility hardly generating a crack at a time of post-processing or practical use by allowing a fine structure of a silicon oxide compd. layer to enter a predetermined range prescribed from the permeabilities of a plurality of inert gases different in molecular size.

SOLUTION: A transparent gas barrier film is formed by laminating a silicon oxide compd. layer to at least the one surface of a base layer comprising a transparent polymer. In this case, the permeability of Ne gas of the laminated film is set to 0.05 times or less the permeability only of the base layer and the permeability of He gas of the laminated film is set to 0.02-0.15 times the permeability only of the base layer.

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AIMS

aim(s)]

aim 1] The transparent gas barrier property film with which the permeability of Ne gas of a laminated film is 0.05 or times of the permeability of Ne gas of only a substratum, and the permeability of helium gas of a laminated film is racterized by being 0.02 or more-time 0.15 or less times of the permeability of helium gas of only a substratum in the sparent gas barrier property film which comes to carry out the laminating of the oxidization silicon compound layer t least one side of the substratum which consists of a transparent macromolecule.

aim 2] The transparent gas barrier property film characterized by preparing the heat-sealing layer further on the lization silicon compound layer of the substratum of the transparent gas barrier property film of a claim 1.

aim 3] The transparent gas barrier property film characterized by not minding [of the substratum of the transparent barrier property film of a claim 1 or a claim 2] through a glue line, but preparing the support base-material layer.

aim 4] The packing object characterized by manufacturing bags using the transparent gas barrier property film of a m 1, a claim 2, or a claim 3, and giving printing if needed.

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TAILED DESCRIPTION

tailed Description of the Invention]

01]

technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to a transparent gas barrier property film, the
 pping using this, and the packing object using this having had advanced gas barrier property and advanced flexibility
 hat it may be suitable in more detail at practical use packing of food, a drug, etc. about the transparent gas barrier
 perty film which carried out the laminating of the oxidization silicon compound layer on a transparent high polymer
 1.

02]

scription of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the laminated film which prepared the oxidization silicon compound layer
 methods, such as physical vapor depositions (PVD), such as a vacuum deposition method, and a chemical vapor
 osition (CVD), on transparent high polymer films, such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and a biaxial-stretching
 ypropylene (OPP) film, has been suitably used as wrapping, such as food and a drug, from the outstanding gas
 rier property and transparency. Furthermore, recently, chlorine-based gas barricade material's, such as PVDC's, also
 ig evaded from the problem on environment and the degree [conjointly as opposed to an oxidization silicon
 pound laminated film] of expectation are increasing.

03]

problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, there is a trouble also in such an oxidization silicon compound
 inated film. In order that there may be no flexibility in an oxidization silicon compound layer although own gas
 rier property of a laminated film becomes the outstanding thing, when, as for it, an oxidization silicon compound
 it becomes precise too much, In the handling after the process which performs printing and a lamination and is
 cessed into a practical packing object, or packing, there was a possibility that a crack might occur and there was limit
 a protection coat could not be performed on an oxidization silicon compound layer, or too much stress, such as
 ding, could not use it for this use.

04]

means for Solving the Problem] Then, in this invention, it offers that it can consider as the oxidization silicon
 pound which mainly had the gas barrier property to oxygen or a steam, and sufficient flexibility which a crack
 not generate easily at the time of post processing or practical use by making the fine structure of an oxidization
 on compound layer into the structure of entering within suitable limits specified from the permeability of two or
 re inert gas (helium, Ne) from which the diameter of a molecule differs.

05]

modiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of concrete operation of this invention is explained.

06] In the transparent gas barrier property film with which this invention comes to carry out the laminating of the
 dization silicon compound layer to at least one side of the substratum which consists of a transparent macromolecule
 permeability of Ne gas of a laminated film is 0.05 or less times of the permeability of Ne gas of only a substratum.
 d the permeability of helium gas of a laminated film is the wrapping using the transparent gas barrier property film
 l this which are characterized by being 0.15 or less times of the permeability of helium gas of only a substratum 0.01
 more times, and a packing object using this.

07] this invention a formula if it explains below, at least on with, one side of the substratum which consists of a
 isparent macromolecule It is the transparent gas barrier property film which comes to carry out the laminating of the
 dization silicon compound ****. When the ratio of permeability [of the gas A of only a substratum] P (s) and
 meability [of the gas A of a laminated film] P (f) is expressed with $P(A) = P(f)/P(s)$, it is characterized by filling
 ultaneously $P(Ne) \leq 0.05$ and $P(helium) = 0.02-0.15$.

8] The transparent macromolecule used as a substratum here has mechanical strengths, such as the polymeric materials usually well used as wrapping, for example, polyethylene terephthalate, (PET), biaxial-stretching propylene (OPP), and biaxial-stretching nylon (ONy), and dimensional stability, processes these in the shape of a , and is used. Furthermore smooth nature is excellent and a film with few amounts of an additive is desirable. Moreover, in order to improve adhesion of a thin film, a corona treatment, low-temperature plasma treatment, and ion bombardment processing may be performed to the front face of this transparent macromolecule as pretreatment, and a nical treatment, solvent processing, etc. may be further performed to it.

9] Moreover, although especially the thickness is not restricted, if the processability in the case of forming the ss as wrapping and an oxidization silicon compound layer is taken into consideration, it can be said that the range of 10 micrometers is desirable. Moreover, if mass-production nature is taken into consideration, considering as a long-ure-like film is desirable so that an oxidization silicon compound layer can be formed continuously.

10] As a means to prepare an oxidization silicon compound layer on the above-mentioned substratum as wrapping 2), such as the sputtering method besides a vacuum deposition method, and the ion plating method, And the CVD ch uses organosilicon-compound gas, silane gas, etc. and oxygen gas, such as TMDSO (tetramethyl disiloxane) and DSO (hexa methyl disiloxane), as a raw material, Furthermore, hydrolysis of the alkoxide compound of silicon, 1 as TEOS (tetrapod ethoxy silane) Although the sol gel process using polymerization reaction etc. is used and a t is not received in the method, an important thing is that the permeability of gaseous helium and the permeability of n gas fill the next relation.

11] $P(\text{Ne}) \leq 0.05$, $P(\text{helium}) = 0.02-0.15$ [0012] Here, $P(\text{Ne})$ is a ratio with the permeability of Ne gas of the sparent gas barrier property film obtained by this invention which carried out the laminating of the oxidization on compound layer on the permeability of transparent high polymer film independent Ne gas used as a base erial, and this transparent high polymer film, and $P(\text{helium})$ is the ratio of the permeability of transparent romolecule independent helium gas, and the permeability of helium of the transparent gas barrier property film uined by this invention similarly.

13] Here, I hear that the big defect of become [$P(\text{Ne})$ / larger than 0.05] like [it can pass along Ne molecule with 2.60Å diameter of a molecule] increases, and oxygen barrier property and steam barrier property become lequate as wrapping as a result.

14] On the other hand, that $P(\text{helium})$ becomes 0.02 or less The transparent gas barrier property film which meant it was so precise that it can hardly pass even by helium gas with the 2.16Å diameter of a molecule, and prepared h an oxidization silicon compound Although it becomes the outstanding thing, since the flexibility of an oxidization on compound layer is lost, in the handling after the process which performs printing and a lamination and is cessed into a practical packing object, or packing, own gas barrier property of a laminated film has a possibility that ack may occur, and comes to receive a limit in the use use. Moreover, on the contrary, if $P(\text{helium})$ becomes 0.15 or re, the number of detailed crevices will increase too much, and it comes to be inferior to the fundamental gas barrier perty ability as wrapping like the case where $P(\text{Ne})$ becomes large from 0.05.

15] Moreover, although especially the thickness of such an oxidization silicon compound is not restricted and able thickness changes also with the film production method and film production conditions, when it is within the its of 50-1500Å generally, it becomes easy to enter within limits as which the value of $P(\text{helium})$ and $P(\text{Ne})$ is cified by this invention. That is, it is to become easy to generate a crack with the internal stress, without an dization silicon layer becoming film-like if thinner than 50Å, if there are many bird clappers and they are thicker n 1500Å in the shape of an island.

16] In addition, it is in this appearance with rare gas called helium and Ne as evaluation gas because it is desirable in er not to generate, so that a chemical reaction can be taken into consideration, but to measure gas permeability ely, and it does not need to take into consideration change of the permeability by the unexpected reaction like the luation in other gas.

17] The sealant material which is thermoplastics which is shown below, and which can be heat sealed can be inated through barrier property adhesives if needed at least in one side by the side of the protective layer of the ering film of this invention, and a base-material film, and it can use as a heat-sealing nature resin.

18] Specifically, non-extended a polypropylene film, a polyethylene film, etc. can be illustrated.

19] As thickness of a heat-sealing nature resin, although the optimal thickness changes with supplies, the range of 100 micrometers is desirable.

20] As heat-sealing temperature of a heat-sealing nature resin, it can choose suitably by the material to be used. ecially as a method of forming this heat-sealing nature resin on a protective layer, it does not limit and the method of rying out the laminating of coating and the knockout coating melting film by the coating machine through adhesives

can be illustrated.

- 21] Base materials, such as paper and polyethylene, can be used for a support base-material layer. It does not limit especially about the thickness.
- 22] And although printing may be performed on the direct transparent gas barrier nature film itself, you may prepare the above-mentioned support base-material layer, and the thing to perform on the whole surface or the thing formed in part may not perform printing at all, either.
- 23] <Measuring method of P (helium) and P (Ne)> Although the measuring method of P (helium) and P (Ne) used below by this invention is explained, it is clear on the property of the numeric value that the measuring method of P (helium) and P (Ne) is not limited to a method given in here.
- 24] Differential pressure formula transmittance measuring device GTR-30XT made from YANAKO Analysis Industry which uses a gas chromatography as a detector was used for measurement of P (helium) in this invention, and P (Ne). The schematic drawing of the transparency cell section of equipment was shown in drawing 1. The measurement principle of gas permeability is explained using drawing 1.
- 25] A transparency cell is divided into the up cell 1 and the lower cell 2 with a sample film, and evacuation is carried with a vacuum pump, respectively.
- 26] Moreover, the gas (test gas) which measures permeability can introduce into an up cell by 1 constant pressure, measuring pipe 3 (capacity 3995microl) is arranged at a lower cell side, and it can choose now whether the inside of lower cell and a measuring pipe is exhausted with a vacuum pump 5, or it connects with the column 6 of a gas chromatography by the change of a three-way-type bulb.
- 27] After using vacuum grease 8, setting the sample film 7 on a lower cell first as a procedure of measurement and opening the up cell which contacts a sample in the O-ring 9, evacuation of the end upper part and the lower part is carried out, they continue, and they are 2 kgf/cm² in an up cell. Measurement gas is supplied by the pressure. Under the present circumstances, a lower cell side is evacuation-kept carried out. Although the pressure of the measurement gas besides the up cell was arbitrarily changeable, it measured by unifying into the above-mentioned value in this invention.
- 28] Then, several hours pass, and after transparency of the measurement gas which lets a sample film pass reaches a steady state, the gas which shut only the bulb 10 of the measuring pipe bottom and has penetrated the sample in a measuring pipe is accumulated. Here, since suitable time changed with kinds of a sample film and measurement gas, time to accumulate gas in time until it will be in a steady state, and a measuring pipe was beforehand set up by trying in various time. Each time used for below by this invention is indicated.
- 29] Measurement gas Time until it will be in a steady state Time to accumulate in a measuring pipe Helium 120min 2min on 300min 15min[0030] While shutting the bulb 11 of a measuring pipe top after predetermined time progress and opening the lower bulb 10, the gas which changed the three-way-type bulb to the gas-chromatography side, and was accumulated in the measuring pipe is led to the column of a gas chromatography.
- 31] From the measured intensity in a gas chromatography, transparency capacity was computed using the calibration curve produced beforehand.
- 32] After actual calculation of P (helium) and P (Ne) measured the permeability of helium and Ne only of a base-material film, it measured the permeability of an oxidization silicon compound laminated film, and was performed by using those ratios.
- 33] Moreover, in addition to this, evaluation of oxygen barrier property and steam barrier property practically important as wrapping, and flexibility was performed by the following methods.
- 34] <Oxygen barrier property> MOCON OXTRAN 10/50A It measured under 30 degrees C, and 70% atmosphere RH using the oxygen gas transmittance measuring device (modern control company make).
- 35] <Steam barrier property> JIS Z-0208 With the cylinder plate method, it measured under 40 degrees C, and 90% atmosphere of RH.
- 36] In evaluation of flexibility, it evaluated by rubbing with the tension resistance of a publication below and measuring resistance below.
- 37] <Tension resistance> The oxygen permeability after pulling 6% using a tension tester (Oriental Baldwin tensilon -207-EB) was measured, and it considered as tension resistance.
- 38] < -- rubbing -- resistance> -- coverage 4.0 g/m² The non-extended polypropylene (CPP) film with a thickness of micrometers and the film which carried out the laminating by the dry laminate were rubbed through adhesives, it rubbed 5 times using the testing machine (Gelboflex circuit tester [by the physical science industrial company] -), subsequent oxygen permeability was measured and rubbed, and it considered as resistance.

39]

ample] An example explains this invention still more concretely below.

40] <Example 1> A view 2 is what showed one example of the transparent gas barrier property film of this invention, and an oxidization silicon compound thin film is formed in one side of the polyethylene terephthalate film (about 12 micrometers in Toray Industries P-60 thickness) 12 used as the base.

41] It carried out to formation of this oxidization silicon compound thin film by changing a vapor rate within the range of 50-1000A/sec by using a particle-like 1 oxidization silicon (Sumitomo Sitix SIMOX) as an evaporation raw material, making it change to degree of vacuum 2×10^{-5} - 3×10^{-3} Torr, rolling round with an emission current and increasing speed by electron beam heating. The evaluation result of the measurement result of P (helium) of the obtained transparent gas barrier property film and P (Ne) and oxygen barrier property, steam barrier property, and flexibility was shown in Table 1.

42]

ble 1]

	P(He)	P(Ne)	酸素バリア性	水蒸気バリア性	柔軟性	
					引張り耐性	折り耐性
例1-1	0.02	0.01	0.85	1.02	6.36	3.21
1-2	0.08	0.02	1.35	1.44	4.29	2.99
1-3	0.12	0.04	2.55	2.05	6.10	4.77
例2-1	0.01	0.01	0.75	0.92	14.31	11.60
2-2	0.17	0.05	7.85	18.22	10.91	9.98
2-3	0.24	0.08	15.47	28.84	17.87	14.33
例3-1	0.02	0.01	2.45	1.98	7.11	5.10
3-2	0.08	0.02	3.71	2.22	6.70	6.11
3-3	0.12	0.04	3.89	2.67	5.80	6.40
例4-1	0.01	0.01	1.99	1.76	32.90	29.70
4-2	0.17	0.05	35.87	6.47	23.71	19.71
4-3	0.24	0.08	88.55	7.12	58.15	35.20

※単位

酸素バリア性
水蒸気バリア性
引張り耐性
折り耐性

cc/m²·day
g/m²·day
cc/m²·day
cc/m²·day

43] <Example 1 of comparison> Like the example 1, by electron beam heating, vacuum deposition of oxidization silicon compound was performed and evaluation of measurement of P (helium) and P (Ne), oxygen and steam barrier property, and flexibility was performed. Although the result was simultaneously shown in Table 1, a result which leaves a problem to oxygen and steam barrier property, or flexibility was brought so that it might cut by future.

44] <Example 2> In the example 1, except having changed the transparent high polymer film used as the base into biaxial-stretching polypropylene (20 micrometers in FOK thickness made from Nimura 3 **), similarly, vacuum deposition formation of the oxidization silicon compound thin film was carried out, and the performance evaluation of P (helium), P (Ne), and others was performed. The result was shown in Table 1.

45] <Example 2 of comparison> Like the example 2, by electron beam heating, vacuum deposition of oxidization silicon compound was performed and evaluation of measurement of P (helium) and P (Ne), oxygen and steam barrier property, and flexibility was performed. Although the result was simultaneously shown in Table 1, a result which leaves a problem to oxygen and steam barrier property, or flexibility was brought so that it might cut by future.

46]

Effect of the Invention] When the ratio of permeability [of the gas A of only a substratum] P (s) and permeability [of gas A of a laminated film] P (f) is expressed with $P(A) = P(f)/P(s)$ on the substratum which consists of a transparent high polymer film, By preparing $P(Ne) \leq 0.05$ and an oxidization silicon compound layer which fills $P(helium) = 0.02 - 0.05$ simultaneously The transparent gas barrier property film which mainly had the gas barrier property to oxygen or a film and sufficient flexibility which a crack cannot generate easily at the time of post processing or practical use is provided.

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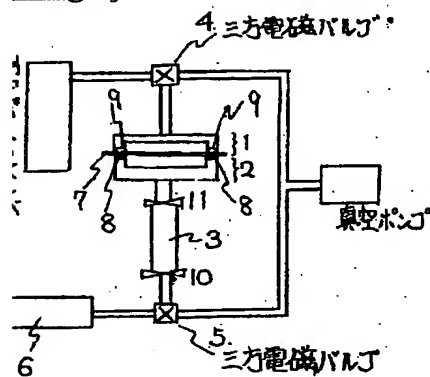
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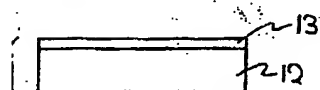
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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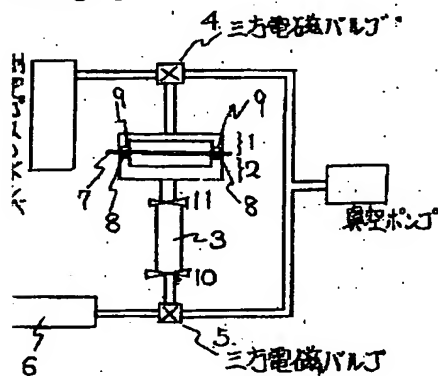
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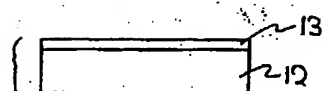
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AWINGS

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awing 2]



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SOLUTION: A transparent gas barrier film is formed by laminating a silicon oxide compd. layer to at least the single surface of a base layer comprising a transparent polymer. In this case, the permeability of Ne gas of the laminated film is set to 0.05 times or less the permeability only of the base layer and the permeability of He gas of the laminated film is set to 0.02-0.15 times the permeability only of the base layer.

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】透明高分子からなる基層の少なくとも片面に、酸化珪素化合物層を積層してなる透明ガスバリア性フィルムにおいて、積層フィルムの Ne ガスの透過率が基層のみの Ne ガスの透過率の 0.05 倍以下であり、かつ積層フィルムの He ガスの透過率が基層のみの He ガスの透過率の 0.02 倍以上 0.15 倍以下であることを特徴とする透明ガスバリア性フィルム。

【請求項 2】請求項 1 の透明ガスバリア性フィルムの基層の酸化珪素化合物層の上に更にヒートシール層が設けられている事を特徴とする透明ガスバリア性フィルム。

【請求項 3】請求項 1 または請求項 2 の透明ガスバリア性フィルムの基層の反対側に接着層を介し、もしくは介さず支持基材層が設けられている事を特徴とする透明ガスバリア性フィルム。

【請求項 4】請求項 1 または請求項 2 または請求項 3 の透明ガスバリア性フィルムを用いて製袋されて、必要に応じて印刷が施されている事を特徴とする包装体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、透明高分子フィルム上に酸化珪素化合物層を積層した透明ガスバリア性フィルムに関するものであり、更に詳しくは、食品や医薬品等の実用包装に適するように、高度のガスバリア性と柔軟性とを併せ持った透明ガスバリア性フィルムおよびこれを用いた包装材料およびこれを用いた包装体に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、ポリエチレンテレフタレート (PET) や二軸延伸ポリプロピレン (OPP) フィルム等の透明高分子フィルム上に、真空蒸着法等の物理的蒸着法 (PVD) や化学的蒸着法 (CVD) 等の方法で、酸化珪素化合物層を設けた積層フィルムは、その優れたガスバリア性と透明性から、食品や医薬品などの包装材料として好適に用いられてきた。さらに最近では、PVD などの塩素系ガスバリ材が環境上の問題から忌避されていることとも相まって、酸化珪素化合物積層フィルムに対する期待度は増大しつつある。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしこのような酸化珪素化合物積層フィルムにも問題点がある。それは酸化珪素化合物層が緻密になりすぎると積層フィルム自身のガスバリア性は優れたものになるものの、酸化珪素化合物層に柔軟性が無いため、印刷やラミネートを行って実用的な包装体加工する過程や包装後の取り扱いにおいて、割れが発生する恐れがあり、酸化珪素化合物層上に保護コートを行ったり、折り曲げ等の過度の応力がかかる用途には使用出来ないといった制限があった。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで本発明では、酸化

珪素化合物層の微細構造を分子径が異なる複数の不活性ガス (He、Ne) の透過率から規定される好適な範囲内に入る構造とすることで、主に酸素や水蒸気に対するガスバリア性と後加工や実用時にわれが発生し難い十分な柔軟性を持った酸化珪素化合物とすることができるとを提供するものである。

【0005】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の具体的な実施の形態について説明する。

【0006】本発明は透明高分子からなる基層の少なくとも片面に、酸化珪素化合物層を積層してなる透明ガスバリア性フィルムにおいて、積層フィルムの Ne ガスの透過率が基層のみの Ne ガスの透過率の 0.05 倍以下であり、かつ積層フィルムの He ガスの透過率が基層のみの He ガスの透過率の 0.01 倍以上 0.15 倍以下であることを特徴とする透明ガスバリア性フィルムおよびこれを用いた包装材料およびこれを用いた包装体である。

【0007】本発明は式を以て以下説明すると、透明高分子からなる基層の少なくとも片面に、酸化珪素化合物層を積層してなる透明ガスバリア性フィルムであり、基層のみのガス A の透過率 $P(s)$ と積層フィルムのガス A の透過率 $P(f)$ との比を $P(A) = P(f) / P(s)$ で表した場合、 $P(Ne) \leq 0.05$ 、 $P(He) = 0.02 \sim 0.15$ を同時に満たすことを特徴とする。

【0008】ここで基層として用いる透明高分子とは、通常包装材料として良く用いられる高分子材料、例えば、ポリエチレンテレフタレート (PET)、二軸延伸ポリプロピレン (OPP)、二軸延伸ナイロン (ONy) 等機械的強度、寸法安定性を有するものであり、これらをフィルム状に加工して用いられる。さらに平滑性が優れ、かつ添加剤の量が少ないフィルムが好ましい。また、この透明高分子の表面に、薄膜の密着性を良くするために、前処理としてコロナ処理、低温プラズマ処理、イオンボンバード処理を施しておいても良く、さらに薬品処理、溶剤処理などを施しても良い。

【0009】また、その厚さは特に制限されるものではないが、包装材料としての適性、酸化珪素化合物層を形成する場合の加工性を考慮すると、 $5 \sim 100 \mu m$ の範囲が好ましいと言える。また、量産性を考慮すれば、連続的に酸化珪素化合物層が形成出来るように、長尺状フィルムとすることが望ましい。

【0010】包装材料としての上記基層の上に酸化珪素化合物層を設ける手段としては、真空蒸着法その他、スパッタリング法、イオンプレーティング法等の PVD 法、および TMD SO (テトラメチルジシロキサン) や HMDSO (ヘキサメチルジシロキサン) 等の有機珪素化合物ガスやシランガス等と酸素ガスを原料とする CVD 法、さらに TEOS (テトラエトキシシラン) 等の珪素

のアルコキシド化合物の加水分解、重合反応を利用するゾルゲル法等が用いられ、その方法には制限を受けるものではないが、重要なことは、ヘリウムガスの透過率とネオンガスの透過率が次の関係を満たすことである。

【0011】 $P(\text{Ne}) \leq 0.05$ 、 $P(\text{He}) = 0.02 \sim 0.15$

【0012】ここで、 $P(\text{Ne})$ は、基材として用いる透明高分子フィルム単独でのNeガスの透過率と該透明高分子フィルム上に酸化珪素化合物層を積層した本発明で得られる透明ガスバリア性フィルムのNeガスの透過率との比であり、同様に $P(\text{He})$ は、透明高分子単独でのHeガスの透過率と本発明で得られる透明ガスバリア性フィルムのHeの透過率との比である。

【0013】ここで、 $P(\text{Ne})$ が0.05より大きくなるということは2.60 Åの分子径を持つNe分子が通れるほどの大きな欠陥が多くなるということで、結果として酸素バリア性や水蒸気バリア性が包装材料としては不十分になる。

【0014】一方、 $P(\text{He})$ が0.02以下になるということは、2.16 Åの分子径を持つHeガスですら殆ど通れないほど緻密であることを意味し、このような酸化珪素化合物を設けた透明ガスバリア性フィルムは、積層フィルム自身のガスバリア性は優れたものになるものの、酸化珪素化合物層の柔軟性が無くなるため、印刷やラミネートを行って実用的な包装体に加工する過程や包装後の取り扱いにおいて、割れが発生する恐れがあり、その使用用途に制限を受けるようになる。また反対に、 $P(\text{He})$ が0.15以上になると微細な隙間の数が多くなりすぎ、 $P(\text{Ne})$ が0.05より大きくなる場合と同様に、包装材料としての基本的なガスバリア性能に劣るようになる。

【0015】また、このような酸化珪素化合物の厚さは特に制限されるものではなく、その製膜方法や製膜条件によっても好適な厚さは異なってくるが、概して50～1500 Åの範囲内にある場合、 $P(\text{He})$ と $P(\text{Ne})$ の値が本発明で規定される範囲内に入りやすくなる。すなわち、50 Åより薄いと酸化珪素層は膜状にならずに島状になることが多く、また1500 Åより厚いとその内部応力によって割れが発生しやすくなる為である。

【0016】なお、この様に評価ガスとしてHe、Neという希ガスをもちいるのは、化学反応が考慮できる程発生せず、純粋にガス透過率を測定する為に好ましいからであり、他のガスにおける評価の様に予想外の反応による透過率の変化を考慮しなくても良い。

【0017】本発明の被覆フィルムの保護層側、基材フィルム側の少なくとも一方に以下に示すヒートシール可能な熱可塑性材料であるシーラント材料を必要に応じてバリアー性接着剤を介してラミネートしてヒートシール性樹脂として用いることができる。

【0018】具体的には、無延伸のポリプロピレンフィルムや、ポリエチレンフィルム等が例示できる。

【0019】ヒートシール性樹脂の厚みとしては、用途により最適厚みは異なるが、10～100 μmの範囲が好ましい。

【0020】ヒートシール性樹脂のヒートシール温度としては、用いる材料により適宜選択することができる。このヒートシール性樹脂を保護層上に形成する方法としては、特に限定するものではなく、コーターによるコーティングや押し出しコーティング溶融フィルムを接着剤を介して積層する方法等が例示できる。

【0021】支持基材層は、紙、ポリエチレン等の基材を用いる事ができる。その厚みについては特に限定するものではない。

【0022】そして、印刷は直接透明ガスバリアー性フィルム自体に行なってもよいが、上記支持基材層に設けるものであってもよく、印刷は全面に行なうものでも、一部に行なうものでも、全く行なわないものでも良い。

【0023】 $P(\text{He})$ 及び $P(\text{Ne})$ の測定方法) 以下に本発明で用いた $P(\text{He})$ および $P(\text{Ne})$ の測定方法について説明するが、 $P(\text{He})$ と $P(\text{Ne})$ の測定方法が、ここに記載の方法に限定されないことはその数値の性質上明らかである。

【0024】本発明での $P(\text{He})$ と $P(\text{Ne})$ の測定には、ガスクロマトグラフィーを検出器とするヤナコ分析工業(株)製の差圧式透過度測定装置GTR-30XTを用いた。図1に装置の透過セル部の略図を示した。図1を用いてガス透過率の測定原理を説明する。

【0025】透過セルはサンプルフィルムによって上部セル1と下部セル2に分けられ、それぞれ真空ポンプによって真空排気されるようになっている。

【0026】また、上部セルには透過率を測定するガス(テストガス)が一定圧で導入でき、下部セル側には検量管3(容量3995 μl)が配置され、三方バルブの切り替えによって下部セル及び検量管内を真空ポンプ5によって排気するか、ガスクロマトグラフィーのカラム6へ接続するかを選択できるようになっている。

【0027】測定の手順としては、まずサンプルフィルム7を下部セル上に真空グリース8を用いてセットし、Oリング9でサンプルと接触する上部セルをセットした後、一端上部、下部ともに真空排気し、続いて上部セル内に2 kgf/cm²の圧力で測定ガスを供給する。この際下部セル側は真空排気したままにしておく。この上部セルに加える測定ガスの圧力は任意に変えることが出来るが、本発明においては上記の値に統一して測定を行った。

【0028】続いて数時間経過し、サンプルフィルムを通しての測定ガスの透過が定常状態に達した後、検量管の下側のバルブ10のみを閉め検量管内にサンプルを透過してきたガスを溜める。ここで、定常状態になるまで

の時間および検量管内にガスを溜める時間は、サンプルフィルムと測定ガスの種類によって適当な時間が異なってくるため、種々の時間で試すことで予め設定した。以*

測定ガス	定常状態になるまでの時間	検量管に溜める時間
ヘリウム	120min	2min
ネオン	300min	15min

【0030】所定の時間経過後、検量管の上側のバルブ11を閉め、下側のバルブ10を開けるとともに、三方バルブをガスクロマトグラフィー側に切り替えて検量管に溜めたガスをガスクロマトグラフィーのカラムに導く。

【0031】ガスクロマトグラフィーでの測定強度から、予め作製しておいた検量線を用いて透過ガス量を算出した。

【0032】実際のP(He)およびP(Ne)の算出は、基材フィルムのみでのHeおよびNeの透過率を測定した後、酸化珪素化合物積層フィルムの透過率を測定し、それらの比をとることで行った。

【0033】また、その他包装材料として実用上重要な酸素バリア性および水蒸気バリア性、柔軟性の評価は以下のような方法で行った。

【0034】〈酸素バリア性〉MOCON OXTRAN 10/50A 酸素ガス透過度測定装置(モダンコントロール社製)を用い、30℃、70%RHの雰囲気下で測定した。

【0035】〈水蒸気バリア性〉JIS Z-0208のカップ法により、40℃、90%RHの雰囲気下で測定した。

【0036】柔軟性の評価には、以下に記載の引張り耐性と揉み耐性とを測定することにより評価を行った。

【0037】〈引張り耐性〉引張り試験機(東洋ボールドウィン社製 テンシロンSS-207-EB)を用い6%引張った後の酸素透過率を測定し、引張り耐性と※

*下に本発明で用いたそれぞれの時間を記載する。

【0029】

※た。

【0038】〈揉み耐性〉塗布量4.0g/m²の接着剤を介して、厚さ60μmの無延伸ポリプロピレン(CPP)フィルムとドライラミネートにより積層したフィルムを揉み試験機(理学工業社製 ゲルボフレックスター)を用いて5回揉み、その後の酸素透過率を測定し、揉み耐性とした。

【0039】

【実施例】以下実施例により本発明をさらに具体的に説明する。

【0040】〈実施例1〉第2図は本発明の透明ガスバリア性フィルムの一実施例を示したもので、ベースとなるポリエチレンテレフタレートフィルム(東レ製P-60 厚さ約12μm)12の片面に酸化珪素化合物薄膜が形成されたものである。

【0041】この酸化珪素化合物薄膜の形成には、粒子状の一酸化珪素(住友シチックス製SIMOX)を蒸発原料とし、真空度 $2 \times 10^{-5} \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$ Torrまで変化させ、電子ビーム加熱によってエミッション電流と巻き取り速度を変化させることで、蒸発速度を50~1000Å/secの範囲内で変化させることで行った。得られた透明ガスバリア性フィルムのP(He)、P(Ne)の測定結果及び酸素バリア性、水蒸気バリア性、柔軟性の評価結果を表1に示した。

【0042】

【表1】

		P(He)	P(Ne)	酸素バリア性	水蒸気バリア性	柔軟性	
						引張り耐性	揉み耐性
実施例1	1-1	0.02	0.01	0.85	1.02	6.36	3.21
	1-2	0.08	0.02	1.35	1.44	4.29	2.99
	1-3	0.12	0.04	2.55	2.05	6.10	4.77
比較例1	1-1	0.01	0.01	0.75	0.92	14.31	11.60
	1-2	0.17	0.05	7.85	18.22	10.91	9.98
	1-3	0.24	0.08	15.47	28.94	17.87	14.33
実施例2	2-1	0.02	0.01	2.45	1.98	7.11	5.10
	2-2	0.08	0.02	3.71	2.22	6.70	6.11
	2-3	0.12	0.04	3.89	2.67	5.80	6.40
比較例2	1-1	0.01	0.01	1.99	1.75	32.90	29.70
	1-2	0.17	0.05	35.87	6.47	23.71	19.71
	1-3	0.24	0.08	88.55	7.12	58.15	35.20

※単位

酸素バリア性 cc/n2·day
水蒸気バリア性 g/m2·day
引張り耐性 cc/n2·day
揉み耐性 cc/n2·day

【0043】〈比較例1〉実施例1と同様に、電子ビーム加熱によって酸化珪素の真空蒸着を行い、P(He)およびP(Ne)の測定、酸素および水蒸気バリア性、柔軟性の評価を行った。その結果を表1に同時に示した

が、これから分かるように酸素および水蒸気バリア性もしくは柔軟性に問題を残す結果となった。

【0044】〈実施例2〉実施例1において、ベースとなる透明高分子フィルムを二軸延伸ポリプロピレン(二

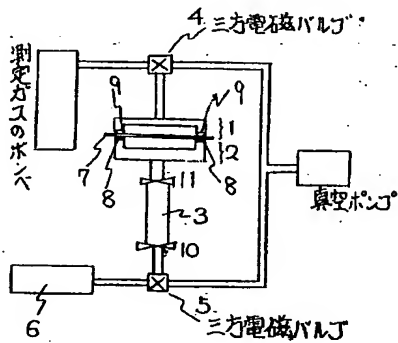
村三昌製 FOK 厚さ $20\mu\text{m}$) に変えたこと以外は同様に、酸化珪素化合物薄膜を真空蒸着形成し、その $P(\text{He})$ 、 $P(\text{Ne})$ およびその他の性能評価を行った。その結果を表1に示した。

【0045】〈比較例2〉実施例2と同様に、電子ビーム加熱によって酸化珪素の真空蒸着を行い、 $P(\text{He})$ および $P(\text{Ne})$ の測定、酸素および水蒸気バリア性、柔軟性の評価を行った。その結果を表1に同時に示したが、これから分かるように酸素および水蒸気バリア性もしくは柔軟性に問題を残す結果となった。

【0046】

【発明の効果】透明高分子フィルムからなる基層上に、基層のみのガスAの透過率 $P(s)$ と積層フィルムのガスAの透過率 $P(f)$ との比を $P(A) = P(f) / P(s)$ で表した場合、 $P(\text{Ne}) \leq 0.05$ 、 $P(\text{He}) = 0.02 \sim 0.15$ を同時に満たすような酸化珪素化合物層を設けることにより、主に酸素や水蒸気に対するガスバリア性と後加工や実用時にわれが発生し難い十分な柔軟性を持った透明ガスバリア性フィルムを提供

【図1】



するものである。

【0047】

【図面の簡単な説明】

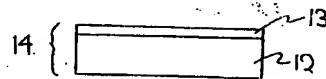
【図1】図1はガス透過率測定装置の概念略図である。

【図2】図2は本発明の部分拡大断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 上部セル
- 2 下部セル
- 3 検量管
- 4、5 三方電磁バルブ
- 6 液体クロマトグラフィーのカラム
- 7 検査対象 (サンプルフィルム)
- 8 真空グリース
- 9 Oリング
- 10 検量管の上部弁
- 11 検量管の下部弁
- 12 基層
- 13 酸化珪素化合物層

【図2】



フロントページの続き

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JN01 JN01A YY00A YY00B
YY00E
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GA03
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